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CANADIAN

JUL 30 1990



GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

June 1990

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

PART A consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

- use an HB pencil
- write your name and other information requested on the separate answer sheet provided
- mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet
- erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer

Example	Answer Sheet			
The capital city of Canada is	A	B	C	D
A. Vancouver	①	②	●	④
B. Winnipeg				
C. Ottawa				
D. Montreal				

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

JUNE 1990



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1. Periodic rearrangement of constituency boundaries in Canada serves to preserve
 - A. majority rule
 - B. minority rights
 - C. responsible government
 - D. representation by population

2. The price of goods or services in a model private enterprise system is established by
 - A. government direction and regulation
 - B. bargaining between buyers and sellers
 - C. fair price arrangements among distributors
 - D. agreements among producers of similar goods

Use the following statement to answer question 3.

If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would no more be justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had power, would be justified in silencing mankind.

— John Stuart Mill

3. The author of the statement is arguing in favor of
 - A. freedom of dissent
 - B. freedom of assembly
 - C. responsible government
 - D. representative government

4. Which government action in the Canadian economy would **most** reflect an emphasis on encouraging individual initiative?
 - A. Nationalizing a major bank
 - B. Increasing corporate taxes
 - C. Expanding labor union power
 - D. Deregulating the air industry

5. The practice of placing the collective interest before self-interest is **most** important to the ideology and practice of
 - A. Marxist socialism
 - B. democratic socialism
 - C. democratic capitalism
 - D. laissez-faire capitalism

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 9.

SOURCE I

The government encourages forms of enterprise other than private, such as co-operatives. It works with co-operative groups to encourage production of needed goods and services. Co-operatives are encouraged by government grants, especially if they are willing to get into an area of the economy in which private business and the government itself are not willing to become involved.

SOURCE II

All the most important decisions of the economy are made by a central planning board which has the overall responsibility for arranging production, distribution, and selling of every item. It is also responsible for ensuring a regular supply of all the raw materials needed by industry. There is no emphasis on the selling of consumer goods — this aspect of the economy is given low priority.

SOURCE III

Business owners are allowed to keep their private status, but they have to produce goods and make profits in the interests of the state. Corporations are encouraged to expand by being given the use of state capital and labor. The government itself is the largest buyer of goods and services and if the government wants military equipment, the production of consumer goods is cut back.

SOURCE IV

Consumers tell producers what goods and services should be produced. They also tell producers how to produce by buying or refusing to buy a certain quantity at a certain price. Producers must choose methods of production that will result in goods and services satisfactory to the consumer. Economic activity involves a circular flow between consumer spending and producer or capital investment.

— Sources I, III, and IV are from *Approaches to Political and Economic Systems*

6. The issue that the statements in the sources address is the extent to which
- A. political goals should take priority over economic goals
 - B. governments should stress collectivism over individualism
 - C. business owners should have responsibility over economic planning
 - D. governments should encourage economic growth over political stability
7. To further clarify the description in source III, which of the following primary sources would be **most** useful?
- A. *Das Kapital*, by Karl Marx
 - B. *Mein Kampf*, by Adolf Hitler
 - C. *The Wealth of Nations*, by Adam Smith
 - D. *Two Treatises on Government*, by John Locke
8. Which two forms of economic organization, when contrasted with each other, show the greatest difference between initiative and conformity, respectively, in an economy?
- A. Sources I and III
 - B. Sources I and IV
 - C. Sources II and III
 - D. Sources II and IV
9. What generalization can be made by comparing the statements in the sources?
- A. Economic growth can be sustained by state control.
 - B. There are many different routes to economic specialization.
 - C. There are many different means of economic decision making.
 - D. Economic growth can be maintained through emphasis on industrialization.
-
10. In democratic states, the denial of public access to certain types of government information is often justified primarily on the grounds that
- A. such information could be used against the government by the opposition parties
 - B. not all citizens are equal in their right to knowledge of government policies
 - C. the government has few secrets of interest to citizens
 - D. such access may jeopardize national security

11. On occasion in Canadian provincial politics, one political party has won an overwhelming majority in the legislature following an election. In these instances, who often has assumed the role of “unofficial opposition”?
- A. The media
 - B. The ombudsman
 - C. The civil service
 - D. The lieutenant governor

Use the following chart to answer question 12.

POLITICAL PARTY	PERCENTAGE OF POPULAR VOTE WON	PERCENTAGE OF PARLIAMENTARY SEATS WON
Conservative	42.4	61.1
Labour	27.6	32.2
Social Democratic/Liberal Alliance	25.4	3.5
Other	4.6	3.2

12. According to the election results in the chart, which electoral process was **not** in effect?
- A. Majority government
 - B. Popular sovereignty
 - C. Proportional representation
 - D. Representation by population
-
13. The practice of strict state co-ordination of private business, industry, and labor elements would be **most** evident in a
- A. fascist corporate state
 - B. capitalist-oriented state
 - C. Marxist classless society
 - D. socialist utopian society
14. Fascism during the 1920s and 1930s appealed to a broader range of Europeans than communism did because fascism promised
- A. improved public services
 - B. greater political equality
 - C. an equal distribution of wealth
 - D. economic stability while maintaining private property

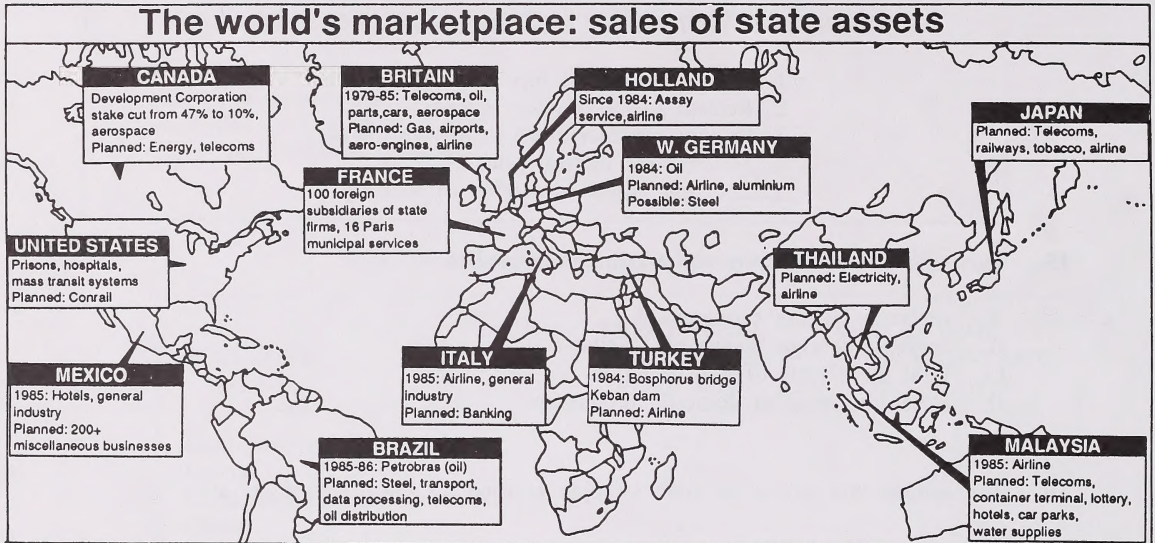
Use the following information to answer questions 15 to 17.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN A MARKET-ORIENTED ECONOMY

1. Decrease personal income taxes
2. Reduce social security benefits
3. Provide tax incentives to private industry
4. Lower bank interest rates on loans
5. End any public ownership of industry

15. These government actions are primarily intended to
- A. revive a lagging economy
 - B. decrease foreign investment capital
 - C. fight the effects of high inflation
 - D. lower the level of domestic production
16. The actions that would be **most** strongly resisted by social democrats are
- A. actions 1 and 3
 - B. actions 3 and 4
 - C. actions 2 and 5
 - D. actions 4 and 5
17. Which values would be **most** encouraged by the implementation of all five actions?
- A. Personal freedom and compassion
 - B. Private initiative and self-reliance
 - C. Group co-operation and leadership
 - D. Social welfare and individual equality
-
18. Dictatorial regimes often use pageantry and propaganda to
- A. promote mass solidarity
 - B. protect minority groups
 - C. create political dissent
 - D. discourage public rallies
19. A Communist party attempting to elect candidates in a democratic, market-oriented nation would **most** likely emphasize its goal of
- A. dismantling the capitalist economy
 - B. nationalizing all key industries in the economy
 - C. achieving greater economic equality for workers
 - D. encouraging an international proletariat revolution

Use the following map to answer questions 20 to 22.



— from *The Economist*

20. The map indicates an economic trend based on the reassertion of the principles of

- A. Karl Marx
- B. Adam Smith
- C. John Stuart Mill
- D. John Maynard Keynes

21. The term that **best** describes the economic process shown on the map is

- A. privatization
- B. centralization
- C. nationalization
- D. collectivization

22. To a supporter of the economic principles shown on the map, which Canadian government action would be **most** acceptable?

- A. The recreation of a National Energy Program
- B. The payment of cash supplements to prairie farmers
- C. The establishment of franchised postal services
- D. The foundation of a Foreign Investment Review Agency

23. The form of citizen participation that would **most** likely occur in a centrally planned economy is that of
- A. negotiating wage increases through collective bargaining
 - B. choosing among competing products in the marketplace
 - C. investing personal savings in promising businesses
 - D. working to attain pre-set production quotas
24. From a theoretical standpoint, fascism differs from Marxism in that fascism
- A. promotes the idea of social inequality
 - B. advocates that the state has a role in the economy
 - C. tolerates the existence of an organized opposition
 - D. views political competition as a key to acquiring power
25. A serious threat to the survival of a democratic political system today would **most** likely come from a
- A. political party that promotes strong nationalistic ideals
 - B. high degree of apathy among the electorate toward politics
 - C. general view that promotes the principles of consensus politics
 - D. politically aware citizenship, with a great divergence of political views
26. “Should citizens of a free society be permitted to read books that promote programs designed to destroy freedom in that society?”
- Faced with this dilemma, a person who values personal freedom over group security would be **most** supportive of a decision to
- A. ban the books and allow no one to read them
 - B. permit the books to be read by all people without restrictions
 - C. allow the books to be read only after they have been edited to remove offending passages
 - D. permit the books to be read only by those who are most capable of understanding their message
27. Which past Soviet economic policy is **most** similar to *perestroika* under the current Soviet leadership?
- A. War Communism
 - B. Collectivization
 - C. The Five Year Plans
 - D. The New Economic Policy

Use the following chart to answer questions 28 to 30.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODEL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS				
	MODEL I	MODEL II	MODEL III	MODEL IV
PRODUCTION	Command	Co-operative	Collective	Competitive
PROPERTY	Private	Public and Private	Public	Private
POWER	Autocratic	Constitutional	Party	Constitutional
DECISION MAKING	Authoritative	Representative	Authoritative	Representative
This chart represents one way of categorizing political and economic systems.				

28. Model I is **most** similar to the ideology practiced in
- A. Sweden
 - B. the U.S.A.
 - C. the U.S.S.R.
 - D. Nazi Germany
29. The goals of model III would typically lead to an economic strategy that encourages
- A. entrepreneurship in the marketplace
 - B. foreign ownership of major industries
 - C. centralized distribution of key materials
 - D. deregulation of competitive practices among corporations
30. To solve the problems of rising inflation and budget deficits, a supporter of model IV would **most** likely recommend
- A. fiscal restraint
 - B. lowering interest rates
 - C. wage and price controls
 - D. increasing government spending

31. In a parliamentary system, a minority government is often more sensitive to the wishes of parliament because
- A. such governments are chosen on the basis of proportional representation
 - B. such governments can be easily defeated by a vote of nonconfidence
 - C. elections are based on a multiparty system
 - D. opposition members serve in the cabinet
32. A primary emphasis on the production of capital goods in a public enterprise economy enables such an economy to
- A. eliminate the problem of inflation
 - B. conserve scarce national resources
 - C. reduce surpluses of consumer goods and services
 - D. prepare to produce future consumer goods and services
33. The legitimacy of a government in a democratic society is primarily determined by its ability to maintain
- A. popular consent
 - B. unanimous support
 - C. power and influence
 - D. stability and control
34. If the government of a mixed economy were to implement an effective fiscal policy to control rising unemployment, it would **most** likely
- A. increase both government spending and taxes
 - B. decrease both government spending and taxes
 - C. decrease government spending and increase taxes
 - D. increase government spending and decrease taxes
35. “Unshackle production, turn the market loose, and everyone will share — more or less — in the ever-increasing prosperity.”
- This opinion indicates a strong belief in the principles of
- A. Marxist economics
 - B. Keynesian economics
 - C. socialist economics
 - D. laissez-faire economics

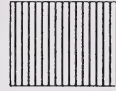
Use the following sources to answer questions 36 to 39.

SOURCE I



Deutsche Zeitung

June 28, 1919



Vengeance! German Nation

Today in the Hall of Mirrors, the disgraceful Treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will with unceasing labor press forward to reconquer the place among nations to which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.

SOURCE III

SELECTED ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

45. As compensation of the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France, and as part payment towards the total reparations due, Germany gives to France the coal mines of the Saar.
49. Germany hands over to the League of Nations, as trustees, the government of the Saar. At the end of 15 years, its inhabitants shall be asked under which government they wish to be placed.
231. The Allied governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied governments and their peoples have been subjected as a result of the war.
428. As a guarantee that the Treaty shall be carried out, the German territory to the west of the Rhine will be occupied by Allied troops for 15 years.

SOURCE II

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PRINCIPLES FOR A JUST PEACE

1. Each part of the peace settlement must be based upon the justice of that particular case, and upon such changes as are likely to bring peace that will be permanent.
2. All well-defined national ambitions shall be satisfied as far as possible without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely, in time, to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

SOURCE IV

In complete contrast (to Wilson) was French President Clemenceau, deeply cynical about German nature. His only concern was the security of France, and France would only be secure if Germany was weak. For him and for the French electorate who had suffered far more than the British or Americans during the war, the idealistic Wilsonian policy was wrong.

36. The sources illustrate the question of whether a peace treaty should
- A. sanction autocratic dynasties or introduce democratic institutions
 - B. establish a system of alliances or preserve collective security
 - C. eliminate the causes of war or punish the defeated
 - D. introduce political reform or promote economic change
37. The text of each of these sources would provide useful data in researching the
- A. decision by Germany to sign a pact with the U.S.S.R.
 - B. decision by Germany to join the League of Nations
 - C. rise of national socialism in Germany
 - D. rise of liberal democracy in Germany
38. According to the sources, which underlying goal predominated in determining the outcome of the Paris Peace Conference?
- A. Achieving German political stability
 - B. Preserving the national security of France
 - C. Improving the national prestige of the U.S.A.
 - D. Establishing friendlier relations among the Allies
39. What relationship exists among the sources?
- A. The opinion in source I is contradicted by the Articles in source III.
 - B. The principles in source II are supported by the position indicated in source IV.
 - C. The Articles in source III do not support the principles in source II.
 - D. The position indicated in source IV depends upon the implementation of the opinion expressed in source I.
-
40. The forces of nationalism immediately prior to the First World War were **most** disruptive to the stability of the
- A. French Empire
 - B. German Empire
 - C. British Empire
 - D. Austro-Hungarian Empire

Use the following information to answer question 41.

NATIONALIST AIMS OF FOUR COUNTRIES BEFORE 1914

- Extend power and influence over Slavic populations
- Abandon policies of noninvolvement to achieve a balance of power
- Seek revenge for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine
- Challenge the supreme status of the world's largest navy

41. These nationalist aims correspond, respectively, to the foreign policies of which countries?
- A. Russia, France, Germany, Great Britain
 - B. Germany, Great Britain, France, Russia
 - C. Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany
 - D. Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany
-
42. Trench warfare, which emerged soon after the First World War began, tended to
- A. shorten the time span of the war
 - B. discourage the development of new military technology
 - C. end the traditional view of warfare as glorious and noble
 - D. reduce the number of military casualties
43. The last major German offensive on the Western Front during the First World War was primarily motivated by the
- A. defeat of Austria-Hungary by Italian forces
 - B. impending entry of American troops into the war
 - C. collapse of British and French resistance in Belgium
 - D. rising morale of the Russian armies on the Eastern Front
44. The right of all national groups to choose the form of government under which they live is known as
- A. national identity
 - B. national security
 - C. self-determination
 - D. peaceful coexistence
45. During the interwar years, the British policy of appeasement to counteract aggression was based on a belief in
- A. preserving national security by seeking stability through diplomacy
 - B. promoting international equity by referring disputes to the World Court
 - C. maintaining collective security by working through the League of Nations
 - D. retaining national independence in the face of conflict by forming alliances

46. The main purpose of the League of Nations was to
- A. preserve national sovereignty over supranational goals
 - B. arbitrate local disputes through an international court
 - C. protect smaller nations in conflict with more powerful states
 - D. establish a framework within which world peace could be maintained
47. The Nazi government of Germany directly violated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles by
- A. forming an alliance with Italy
 - B. establishing *Anschluss* with Austria
 - C. withdrawing from the League of Nations
 - D. eliminating the rights of minority groups

From the pairs of alternative foreign policy options listed below, choose the pair that **best** represents the choices faced by the decision makers described in questions 48 and 49.

FOREIGN POLICY OPTIONS

- A. Maintain neutrality or preserve collective security
- B. Preserve a balance of power or enhance national prestige
- C. Achieve containment or respect national sovereignty
- D. Support appeasement or use force

48. The decision by the German Kaiser to emphasize military and imperial expansion prior to the First World War
49. The decision by the American Senate not to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and thereby reject membership in the League of Nations
-
50. If a policy of establishing countries “along clearly recognizable lines of nationality” had been followed at the end of the First World War, the Sudetenland would probably have become part of
- A. Austria
 - B. Germany
 - C. Yugoslavia
 - D. Czechoslovakia

51. Which development was an immediate rather than a long-term cause of the Second World War?
- A. Rise of fascist governments in Europe and Asia
 - B. Territorial expansion by aggressive powers in Europe and Asia
 - C. Economic instability caused by the effects of the Great Depression
 - D. Traditional antagonisms further intensified by the Treaty of Versailles
52. Operation Barbarossa during the Second World War was a direct violation of the
- A. Munich Agreement
 - B. Treaty of Versailles
 - C. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - D. Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

Use the following quotation to answer questions 53 and 54.

“If there is to be security for any peace-and-freedom-loving people today, it will come through international efforts and common purpose. In other words, it must come through the UN or not at all. If the UN is written off as a basis for hope, then there is only resignation to the inevitability of war.”

— from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

53. Nations opposed to the opinion expressed by the speaker are **most** concerned with maintaining
- A. national unity
 - B. international equity
 - C. national sovereignty
 - D. international prosperity
54. Which method for achieving world peace would the speaker advocate?
- A. Economic agreements
 - B. Collective security
 - C. Military alliances
 - D. Arms escalation
-

Use the following comments to answer questions 55 to 57.

SPEAKER I: Having found the bomb we have used it. We have used it against those who attacked us without warning at Pearl Harbour, against those who have starved and beaten and executed American prisoners of war, against those who have abandoned all pretense of obeying international laws of war.

SPEAKER II: The use of the atomic bomb cost us dearly: we are now branded with the mark of the beast. Its use may have hastened victory — though by very little — but it has cost us in peace the pre-eminent moral position we once occupied.

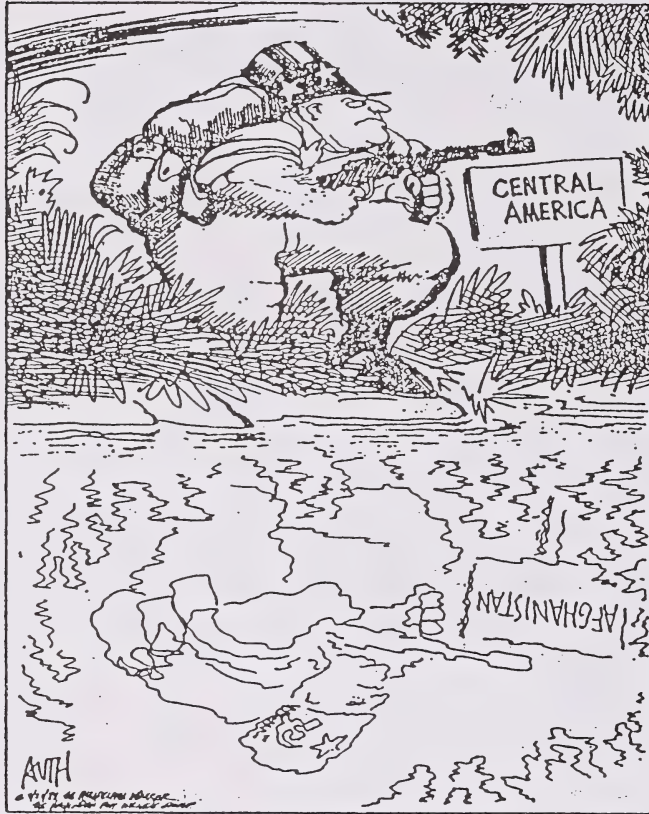
SPEAKER III: I believed, both at the time and later, that the dominant fact of 1945 was war, and that therefore, necessarily, the dominant objective was victory. If victory could be speeded by using the bomb, it should be used.

SPEAKER IV: Certainly prior to 31 December 1945, and in all probability prior to 1 November 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated.

— from *The Nuclear Arsenal: Security or Suicide*

55. Which of the speakers adopts the view that in war, the end justifies the means?
- A. Speaker I
 - B. Speaker II
 - C. Speaker III
 - D. Speaker IV
56. If the speakers were to adopt the positions of the major powers at the Versailles peace conference, the position of the first speaker (speaker I) would **most** closely resemble that of
- A. Italy
 - B. France
 - C. Germany
 - D. the United States
57. Which speakers would claim that the atomic bomb was used for reasons other than shortening the Second World War?
- A. Speakers I and II
 - B. Speakers II and III
 - C. Speakers III and IV
 - D. Speakers IV and I

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 58 and 59.



— from *Philadelphia Inquirer*

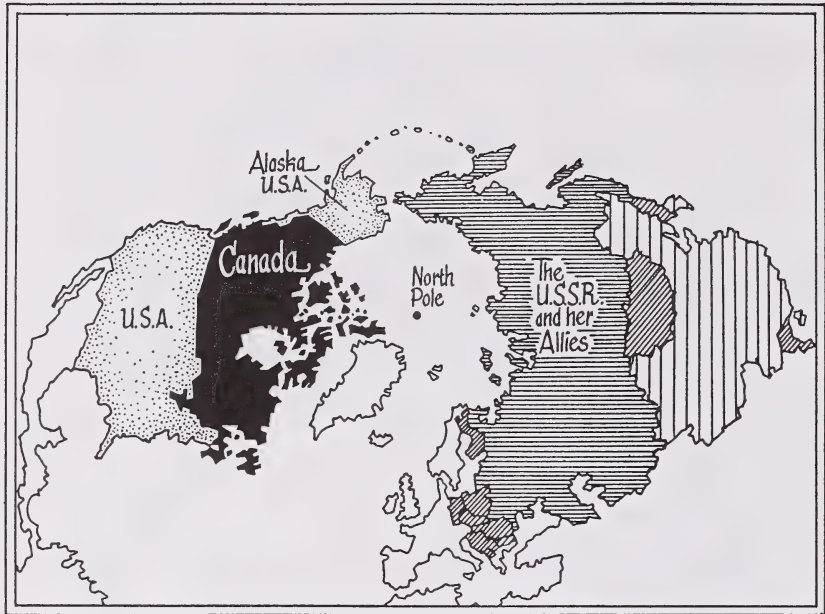
58. This 1987 cartoon suggests that both the Americans and the Soviets were prepared to
- A. seek military alliances with Third World nations
 - B. risk direct military confrontation with each other
 - C. condone each other's right to pursue policies of containment
 - D. use force to maintain their respective spheres of influence
59. The bias revealed by the cartoonist would have been strongly condemned at the time by a supporter of the
- A. Contra effort in Nicaragua
 - B. Sandinista government in Nicaragua
 - C. anti-imperialist forces in Afghanistan
 - D. anti-imperialist forces in Central America

Use the events listed below to answer question 60.

- The Korean War
- The Cuban Missile Crisis
- The Berlin Blockade
- The Hungarian Revolution

60. All the above events were important developments in
- A. strengthening the role of the UN
 - B. creating detente between the superpowers
 - C. testing the resolve of the NATO alliance
 - D. intensifying the Cold War between the superpowers
-
61. Since India gained independence, its government, like the governments of Yugoslavia and Tanzania, has attempted to follow a foreign policy of
- A. nonalignment
 - B. neocolonialism
 - C. pro-western sympathies
 - D. pro-communist sympathies
62. President Kennedy's response to the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba was based on which balance-of-power technique?
- A. Appeasement
 - B. Isolationism
 - C. Brinkmanship
 - D. Secret Diplomacy
63. The formation and existence of NATO and NORAD in the 1950s and 1960s was based on the argument that world peace is **best** served through
- A. developing effective crisis management systems
 - B. controlling the escalation of the arms race
 - C. promoting effective international diplomacy
 - D. maintaining stable defensive alignments

Use the following map to answer question 64.



— from *World Affairs 1900 to the Present Day*

64. To a supporter of deterrence, the map illustrates the need for Canada's continued membership in
- A. GATT
 - B. NORAD
 - C. the Commonwealth
 - D. the United Nations
-
65. The organ of the United Nations directly responsible for the UN's peacekeeping role is the
- A. Secretariat
 - B. General Assembly
 - C. Security Council
 - D. International Court

66. The Brezhnev Doctrine, which proclaimed the principles of solidarity and unity among socialist states, was developed primarily as a justification for
- A. vetoing American resolutions presented in the UN Security Council
 - B. preserving ideological purity among communist intellectuals
 - C. arresting dissidents in East European countries
 - D. intervening in other communist nations
67. A serious crisis that had the ironic effect of actually reducing tensions in the period immediately following its occurrence was the
- A. Sarajevo assassination in 1914
 - B. German occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1939
 - C. Cuban missile crisis in 1962
 - D. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979
68. “The free world must come to realize that trade barriers, although intended to protect countries’ economies, often in fact shackle their prosperity.”
- Which organization attempts to prevent the result suggested in this statement?
- A. IMF
 - B. GATT
 - C. NATO
 - D. UNESCO
69. Governments and military leaders have generally argued that major war between the superpowers has been avoided since 1945 because of the
- A. lessons learned from the First World War
 - B. decrease in imperialist activity by world powers
 - C. state of mutual deterrence provided by nuclear weapons
 - D. UN’s intervention in minor conflicts that could have escalated
70. At the conclusion of the Second World War, French involvement in Indochina, Dutch involvement in the East Indies, and British involvement in the Malay Peninsula were primarily associated with attempts to
- A. preserve colonial interests in the region
 - B. establish a balance-of-power alliance system
 - C. establish nationalist governments of liberation
 - D. enforce collective security over warring states

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

The written-response section requires you to write **one** essay that is worth 30% of the total examination mark.

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose **EITHER** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **ONLY** the first will be marked.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY.

Use a blue or black pen for your finished work.

Complete your essay in the space provided. There are pages provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

TOPIC A
WRITTEN RESPONSE
ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some governments believe that as domestic and/or international economic conditions change, their own economic system must adapt to these changes. Other governments believe that their own economic system, under which they have traditionally operated, is best suited to meet changing conditions and therefore should not be altered.

SHOULD GOVERNMENTS BE PREPARED TO MAKE FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES TO THEIR NATION'S ECONOMY?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
---	----------

Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying this issue	5 marks
---	---------

Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position on this issue	10 marks
--	----------

Communicate effectively on this issue by using appropriate vocabulary and organization, and correct conventions of language	<u>5 marks</u>
---	----------------

TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY	30 marks
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**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.**

TOPIC B
WRITTEN RESPONSE
ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Throughout the 20th century, many nations have developed powerful weapons of mass destruction. Some people have argued that these weapons need to be increasingly potent and sophisticated in order to serve their purpose. Others have claimed that the development of these weapons has been misguided and wrong.

HAVE NATIONS IN THE 20TH CENTURY BEEN JUSTIFIED IN DEVELOPING AND/OR USING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
---	----------

Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying this issue	5 marks
---	---------

Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position on this issue	10 marks
--	----------

Communicate effectively on this issue by using appropriate vocabulary and organization, and correct conventions of language	<u>5 marks</u>
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TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY	30 marks
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**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.**

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